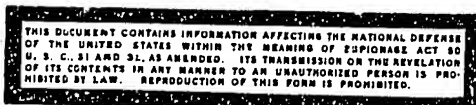


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POLISH LABOR REQUIREMENTS

The fulfillment of employment plans for selected economic activity for the first 5 months of 1952 in comparison with the same period in 1951 and 1950 was as follows (in percent):

Branch	January - May		
	1950	1951	1952
Railroad transportation	--	100.6	98.9
Residential construction	--	100.5	92.8
Large- and medium-scale industry	99.5	98.7	97.2

The 1952 planned increases in employment are lower than actual increases in previous years, because the planned increase in productivity is higher for 1952 than for 1951. The 1952 labor productivity in industry is expected to increase 14.6 percent over 1951, whereas the planned increase for 1951 was 12 percent. The 1952 planned increase in nonagricultural employment was fixed at 344,000, whereas the actual increase in 1951 was 497,000.

According to May 1952 data, construction, especially industrial construction, had the largest unfilled manpower requirements, followed by coal mining and the ceramic industry.

In the national economy, the 1952 increase of population of working age is estimated at 144,000, whereas the 1952 planned nonagricultural employment increase is 344,000. Consequently, 200,000 more persons have to be obtained from unemployed manpower reserves in cities and villages. Women constitute the largest pool of unemployed manpower reserves. However, it must be borne in mind that, according to Polish law, women are not permitted in every type of work, and a considerable number can be employed only at their homes because of family conditions.

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In rural areas, the number of people who could be drawn off the farms as of mid-1952 is estimated at 300,000-400,000. The number available during the harvest season is considerably smaller. These reserves are concentrated in eastern and southern wojewodztwo, including Kielce Wojewodztwo.

In general, the number of women employed in industry is not satisfactory, particularly in construction (only 10 percent) and transportation (only 13.2 percent). The percentage of women employed in industry for the first quarter 1952 as compared to the first quarter 1951 is as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1st Quarter 1951</u>	<u>1st Quarter 1952</u>
Large- and medium-scale industry	29.2	30.6
Transportation	10.0	11.2
Construction	12.0	10.3

According to plan, about 260,000 additional women are to be employed in the national economy in 1952.

To encourage employment of women, nurseries, kindergartens, and clubs for children have been set up. Unfortunately, spot checks have indicated that in many plants over 30 percent of the places in kindergartens are occupied by children of mothers who do not work in industry.

The main task is to recruit 190,000 persons from the villages for construction and transportation during 1952.

Once the plants obtain the personnel, it is important to keep them working there and to reduce labor turnover.

In a report presented by President Bierut at the 7th Plenum of the KC PZPR (Komitet Centralny, Polska Zjednoczona Partja; Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party), the annual labor turnover (ratio of workers separated to the average number of workers employed in the industry) is as follows (in percent):

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Labor Turnover</u>
Coal	43.2
Engineering	39
Railroad rolling stock	32.2
Sulfuric acid and phosphorous fertilizers	66.1
Textiles	38-40

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The following table give the monthly labor turnover for April 1952 as compared with April 1951 (in percent):

<u>Industry</u>	<u>April 1951</u>	<u>April 1952</u>
Agricultural machinery	4.1	4.9
Automotive	3.3	4.8
Electric power and gas	4.0	6.4
Sulfuric acid and phosphorous fertilizers	7.4	7.6

Such high labor turnover causes great difficulties and disorganizes work at plants. In addition, millions of man-days are lost, causing a decrease in production.

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